

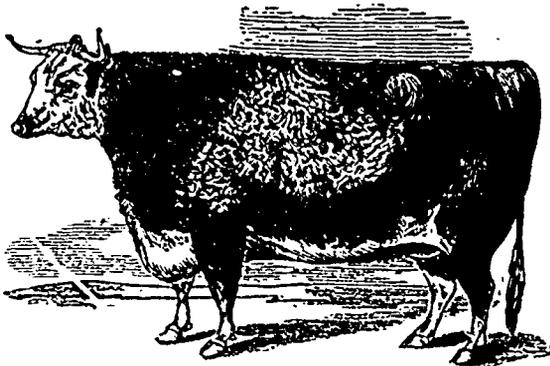
meat, which, by the intermixture of fat and lean, presents that marbled appearance so much prized by the epicure, and therefore commands a top price in the market, they have long been eagerly sought after by graziers."

From the above remarks it will be seen, that this excellent breed of cattle is admirably suited to many of our lower Canadian farms.

For working cattle, Hereford oxen are unsurpassed; they attain a large size, are very powerful, and combine good feeding qualities with endurance and docility of temper.

As dairy stock they claim no place, though, occasionally, a good milkor may be found among them. On this point Mr. Stone informs us that tho' they do not give a large quantity of milk, it is rich in cream and cheese. Having been bred, in the first place, for working oxen, and latterly for beef, no effort has been made to ensure milking qualities in them.

They fatten readily on any moderately good soil, on soils in fact, on which their rivals the short-horns would not thrive, and they sometimes attain to very heavy weights. They are healthy and robust in constitution, and are reliable breeders.



They are eagerly bought by English butchers, on account of the prime quality of the beef, which is better mixed than that of any of the other breeds. Owing to their round shape, there are more prime cuts than in any other beef. In all parts of the world we find that the Herefords are gaining in favour; herds of them are to be found in Scotland, Ireland, Australia, the West Indies, the United States and in Canada. Mr. Duckham, in the pamphlet above referred to, says, "Mr. Stone, of Morton Lodge, Guelph, Canada West, who has been long an extensive and successful breeder of short horns, was induced to try a few Herefords upon a portion of his possessions, from the fact that, those he was in the habit of seeing exhibited in that part of the world were so unlike the Herefords he was in the habit of seeing in his youth in England, and so strikingly contrasted with what he saw at the Canterbury Royal Meeting, that he became a purchaser of several animals at Lord Bateman's sale. So pleased was he with their doing, that he sent commissions to the sales of Lord Berwick, and of Mr. Williams of Kingsland; subsequently he attended the Guernaffael sale, and further added to his celebrated herd, which now numbers some fifty head. His judicious selections, and subsequent judgement in breeding, have given him a well merited reputation with breeders, not only in Canada, but over a large extent of the United States."

The growing favour in which these fine animals are held in Canada and the United States is evidenced by the fact that, by two steamers which arrived from Liverpool at the port of Quebec, on the 1st of May, Mr. Simon Beattie imported a number of very choice specimens of this breed which he intends to offer for sale at Toronto, and Mr. Stone had eighteen

selected animals, all pure bred Herefords, eleven of them being well forward in calf. He also imported fourteen more by the steamer "Texas", which raises his herd of Herefords to about a hundred head.

We recently visited Mr. Hickson's farm, Côte St. Paul, and were shown three beautiful young Hereford cows, and a fine imported bull bought from Mr. Stone. On a recent professional visit to Stanstead, we were pleased to see some excellent specimens of the breed; the Hon. Mr. Tyrill having some which he was feeding for the English market. There is a small herd at the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, and at other places.

It will thus be seen that, those wishing to start a herd can do so without the risk and expense of importation; and we hope to see these hardy, easily fed, and consequently profitable, cattle introduced, by our Lower Canadian farmers, on those farms, many of which we have in the Townships, which are not rich enough to feed the improved Short-horn, and which, from situation, or other circumstances, cannot be profitably worked as dairy farms. On these farms the Herefords would thrive admirably.

OUR CATTLE TRADE.

It may be interesting to our readers to know what is being done in connection with this important subject.

We regret to say that, owing to the continued existence of Pleuro-pneumonia to a large extent in the United States, that country (not only the infested States, but the whole country) remains on the scheduled list, and all cattle, coming from any part of that country, must conform to the provisions of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) act 1878": viz., be slaughtered within ten days after their arrival at the port of entry.

When we consider the vast extent of territory which is entirely free from disease, compared with the narrow limits of the few Atlantic States in which it exists; it, at first sight, seems absurd to schedule the whole country, on the grounds of danger from infection; yet, the law distinctly states, that any country in which contagious disease exists shall be scheduled; not any part of a country; consequently no provision is made in the law, as it now is, for so vast a territory as that of the United States, extending, as it does, from ocean to ocean.

Independently of this legal difficulty, we have the fact that the enormous growth of cattle importation into England has very seriously crippled the farmers, reduced the rents, and thus reduced the incomes of the landed proprietors, who are consequently opposed to the importation of American beef. On the other hand, owing to the St. Lawrence being the best and most favourite route for Western shipments, the closure of our ports against Western cattle turns the tide of export into American channels; and thus, while the stock raiser must accept a very serious reduction in price, the shipping and transport companies reap a rich harvest, having all the stock to carry.

That the present arrangement is highly injurious to Canadian carrying interests is but too true, in fact, to some of the Companies, it is simply ruinous. It is a well known fact that a large number of steamers had been chartered for the special purpose of cattle carrying, and it is apparent that this large increase in our tonnage would react favourably for our merchants, especially the produce importers, in offering greater competition, and consequently, reduced rates.

The question is frequently asked: "What has the government done to get the embargo removed?" We are aware that everything has been done which could be done. The minister of Agriculture has had frequent correspondence on the subject. Sir John Rose has repeatedly urged the advisa-